

PROCRASTINATION
is bad at any time, but
where your eyes are
concerned, delay may
be injurious.

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

April 21, 1920. Temperature 69

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 65.

April 21, 191. Temperature 54.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1920.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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POHOO MULL BROS.
TELEPHONE 2463. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 18.
A message from Guatemala City says General Herrera, leader of the Revolutionists, heads the new government. A message from Agua Prieta says that Sonora revolutionary forces, under General Flores, have entered Culiacan.

NEW YORK, April 18.
A message from Agua Prieta says that Elias, the leader of the Revolutionaries of Sonora, declares that when the Carranza dictatorship has ended and the state of Sonora is assured of her constitutional rights she will return to the Mexican Republic.

DE VALERA HONOURED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.
Despite protest by the British Consul-General Wallis, De Valera has received the freedom of the city and the Doctorship of Laws of the Loyola University.

RUMANIAN PRINCE COMING FAR EAST.

BOMBAY, April 18.
The Crown Prince of Rumania is expected to arrive on April 24. He will visit Agra, Delhi, Patiala, Simla, and Calcutta, and will leave for the Far East about May 5.

THE FLIGHT TO TOKYO.

ROME, April 18.
A message from Basra, dated April 16, reports that Capt. Ranza and Lieut. Marzari, who are flying to Tokyo, have arrived there. A message from Bangkok states that Ferrarini, who is also flying to Tokyo, has arrived there.

THE PICKFORD DIVORCE.

MINDEN, NEVADA, April 18.
A suit has been filed asking that the Mary Pickford divorce be set aside on the ground of collusion between the husband, Moore, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks.

THE SPEEDONIA.

LORENCO MARQUES, April 18.
The "Speedonia" was laden with petrol and caught fire being practically burnt out. Most of the crew took to the boats while the remainder extinguished the flames. The vessel drifted northwards and was eventually sighted off Mozambique and towed to the mouth of the Limpopo when the cable broke.

BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 19.
[Following are fragments, out of rotation, of the message appearing in the earlier telegrams. They arrived late.]
The income-tax and super-tax are to be five per cent. The death duties 7½. The above estimate of excess profits shows a surplus of ten over the reduced estimate, but a deficiency as compared with the budget estimate. This, however, is only a question of delayed payment. The stamp duties are again a record, yielding 19½ over the estimate. Miscellaneous revenue exceeded the original estimate by 71 and the October estimate by 130. Ordinary miscellaneous revenue is 9½ over the estimate. Under special miscellaneous revenue, the war contributions of India and the colonies increased by ten, due to a further payment of nine by India on account of her voluntary liability for a hundred of the five per cent. war loan, and the war contribution of the Straits, Hongkong, and Guernsey. [All the figures represent millions].
Mr. Chamberlain said he was content to see after such a war, involving such gigantic financial sacrifices, that this was our position of unexampled and unequalled strength. It was true that it involved further taxes and sacrifices which would not bring popularity to the Cabinet. He was proud that they had not sought popularity. Their object had been to rise to the level of their great responsibilities, so that when they went out of office they could leave their successors ample revenue, with the country's credit second to none. (Loud and continued applause.)

NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNOR.

Lord Jellicoe has just been appointed Governor of New Zealand. Following so soon on his world tour when he made a special study of naval requirements and made important recommendations, his selection for this post must be taken as significant. Of the many problems now confronting the British Empire that of the Pacific is not the least. The possession of the territory taken from the Germans and its division between Japan and Australia at one time gave promise of much unpleasantness. Australasia, with its huge territory to protect, is a charge of any nation being allowed to obtain territory so close to her land where bases for the radiation of naval activities could be built. Lord Jellicoe with his great knowledge of naval affairs will be of the greatest assistance in this direction. Although he did not visit the East in his recent tour it seems a safe speculation that his appointment may make itself felt even here, for the protection of our Eastern colonies is also a matter of great interest. While, of course, there is no question of protection being needed now against a hostile power, the policy of a strong fleet in Eastern waters is one with much to commend it. Its moral effect is something more than the mere showing of the flag. The fleet becomes a symbol of the unity of the Empire and of the watchfulness of the mother country over the Colonies.

VANDALISM.

Some time ago the China Mail made a protest against the cutting down of some trees in order that a certain road might be made wider for the convenience of motor cars. Kennedy Road is now the sufferer and the despoiling of that road has been described in more than one place as sheer vandalism. Kennedy Road has long been noted as one of the prettiest walks on the lower levels. In fact it was the only place where one could escape from the nerve racking noises of the town and the everlasting screech of motors. The present work looks as if it is going to be an expensive undertaking: something after the same nature as the improvements to the corner at the Botanical Gardens the cost of which has been freely commented upon. There is much in progress in tree cutting and various excavations which do not add to beauty. There is only one question that need be asked with regard to this and that is: When will the government distribute a little largess for those who are so unfortunate as not to possess cars and cannot afford to make a habit of "joy riding"? What about leaving these "improvements" alone for a bit and trying to give us a few houses to live in?

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH AIRCRAFT COMPETITION.

LONDON, April 19th.
The Air Ministry announces the inauguration of the Ministry Aircraft Competition in 1920, the objects being to ascertain the best types of aircraft which are safe, comfortable and economical and for travel regulations to be framed with a view to ensuring all-round excellence.
The winning machines while preventing the success of machines exceeding in one quality only, such as speed, will also be ensuring reliability and economy in flight. The competitors will commence on August 3rd.
The aeroplane class is divided into two sections: firstly, for a small type, seating six, and, secondly, a large type, seating not less than seven—both excluding the crew.
The machines and engines must be constructed within the Empire, excepting secondary equipment the use of which will be penalised by deducting marks.
The aeroplane class must accommodate a minimum of two, exclusive of the crew. The cash prizes amount to £8,000 and are open to British subjects.

S.O.S.

LONDON, April 17th.
The steamer *Hoitham* Newton from Ardrossan sent out an S.O.S. signal saying that she was sinking in Longitude 51 degrees 30' North and Latitude 13 degrees 45' West. A fast British destroyer has been sent out.

PROBLEM OF WORLD'S CREDIT.

LONDON, April 19th.
The International Financial Conference will be held in Brussels at the end of May. The Council of the League of Nations has invited twenty-five countries, including Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa, to participate in the conference which is the result of the representations of the leading Bankers last January to their respective Governments requesting that a meeting be convened to examine the serious world situation.
Two official replies were made to them. One by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who expressed the willingness of the British Government to attend the conference on condition that it was understood that the Treasury would not participate in any scheme involving further large Government loans, and the second by the American Secretary of Finance, who pointed out that the American Government was opposed to further Government assistance and was unable to participate in the conference, but was willing that the Chamber of Commerce designate representatives to attend unofficially.
The Council is emphasising that this is the first occasion that so many members of the League have been convened, hence the conference, while unofficial, will be largely in the character of an assembly of the League itself. It is pointed out that the above-mentioned communications from the British and American Treasuries indicate that direct Government loans will play the most substantial part in the financial reconstruction of Europe, and the conference will mainly consider the means required to enable credit again to flow in the ordinary channels.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, April, 17th.
The death is announced of the electrical financier, Mr. Theodore N. Vail.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 17th.
Mexico asked the United States for permission to move troops into American territory in order to attack Sonora from the North.

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

SAN REMO, April 18th.
A communiqué issued here states that the Peace Treaty with Turkey was discussed. It was decided to summon Turkish delegates to Paris to receive the text of the Treaty on May 10th.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

ROME, April 17th.
A message from Baghdad of April 15th says that the aeroplane piloted by Ranza and flying to Tokyo left for Basra. The machine piloted by Ferrarini has arrived at Bangkok.

NEW MUDDHURST COLLEGE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, April 17th.
The Rev. H. Burne has been appointed Principal of Muddhurst College, Shanghai.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, April 18th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Kennedy asked whether Lord Kilmarnock's warning to Germany to the effect that foodstuffs and raw material will be prevented from entering the country in the event of the establishment of a Communist Government, would similarly be applied to prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollern and the establishment of a military dictatorship in Germany.
Mr. Bonar Law replied that the statement covered violent action from any quarter.
Replying to Mr. Graham Doyle, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Netherlands Government had undertaken all responsibility for the safe custody of the ex-Kaiser's person, the control of his correspondence and his relation with the outside world. They disregard, however, his residence within the province of Utrecht. The Allies, unsuccessfully, endeavour to induce the Netherlands to take other action. It was not proposed to use force.

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CUT FULL AND FREE EVERYWHERE. NO AS TO ENSURE PERFECT COMFORT TO THE WEARER. STOCKED EITHER WITH SHORT OR LONG LEGS. IN PLAIN WHITE OR STRIPES.	PRICES
	\$4.75 suit
	\$5.50 "
	\$6.50 "
	\$8.50 "
	\$10.50 "
	\$12.50 "
	\$13.50 "



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NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

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AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, April 24, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
7 Vickers Sewing Machines—
Treadle,
and
1 Vickers Hand Sewing Machine
(more or less damaged).Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong April 20, 1920.on
MONDAY, April 26, 1920,
commencing at 2.15 p.m.,
at "La Hacienda" No. 74 the Peak
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Sunday, the 25th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. THORSEN & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"as she now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.1850 tons deadweight capacity on
17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.This Steamer went ashore in the
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
after fall of hammer, when purchase
money is to be paid.full particulars apply to
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Messrs. THORSEN & Co.,
Bangkok.MARTIN'S
APOL'S STEEL
PILLSA French Remedy for all Irritations
Throat, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bladder,
and all other organs. It is a
purely vegetable preparation, and
is the only one of its kind.
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INTIMATIONS

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
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Ailments.總代理 蘇泰
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A New Supply of
WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
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CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

Opposite a Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 451.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUBBLE LAGER.The
"Three Castles"
Virginia CigarettesIt's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.Ask for the
Magnum size"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

DISFIGURING SURREY
HILLS.THE REIGATE AND REDHILL
WAR MEMORIAL.Considerable feeling has been
aroused in Reigate and Redhill by
the proposal to erect—as the local
war memorial—a granite cross on
the crest of Redhill Common.The monument proposed says a
correspondent in *The Observer*, is
described by the architect, Mr. W.
H. Seth Smith, as a simple
masonry monument, but it is to be
in fact a very considerable structure,
a Celtic cross of rough-hewn granite,
30 ft. high, with a base of four
curved seats—each sufficiently large
to accommodate five or six people.
This structure it is proposed to place
on the highest point (475 ft. above
sea level) of the common, a site
which, in the words of the architect
dominates the great Wealden area of
Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. It is not
surprising that opposition should
have developed from those who love
the Surrey Hills in their natural form,
and hate to see them disfigured.Objections to the proposal are not
directed against the design of the
memorial, which is simple and
dignified, and therefore beautiful.
They are two fold. It is felt that
the idea of a granite cross is alto-
gether foreign to the whole spirit of
the country. The material is
defended by the architect on the
ground that it will assume a beauti-
ful colour in perfect accord with its
environment, and the cross itself
on the ground that such crosses are
common in Cornwall and in the
West of Scotland. The analogy is
misleading. Granite crosses are per-
fectly natural where granite is the
local material obtainable almost by
scratching the ground, but even in
Cornwall and Devon the ancient
crosses are not of this great size, and
they were used rather to mark tracks
and as guides than to crown the tops
of Saxon counties, such as Surrey is,
were crosses of the churchyard, the
village green, and the market place,
and not, after the pagan fashion,
memorials of the heath and hiltop.Even more, it is felt that, the
great natural beauty of the hills
should not be spoiled by artificial
monuments. We accept the eight-
eenth century tower on Leith Hill
because it is now respectably ancient;
it is built of the local stone, and it is
almost the single thing of the kind
in the country. But once accept the
principle of extending the number of
these memorials, on the hillsides, and
who knows how soon may dawn the
day on which every rounded knoll or
peak might have its obelisk to
vulgarise the view?It is recalled that a few years ago
it was proposed to erect a stone
memorial to George Meredith on
Box Hill, but the idea had to be

TRADE RETURNS.

The return of exports and imports
for the Straits Settlements for the
fourth quarter of 1919 are now to
hand. The summary shows as
follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Singapore	4th Qr. 18 \$148,831,955	4th Qr. 18 \$214,542,306
Penang	35,283,925	40,397,618
Malacca	5,898,928	9,538,174
Total	\$169,994,083	\$264,478,108
	\$22,164,976	\$21,158,145

Increase \$77,084,307 or 45.3%
of which Singapore contributed
\$65,410,350.

	Imports.	Exports.
Spore.	\$114,738,830	\$211,311,575
Penang	32,038,430	53,508,804
Malacca	10,405,242	18,727,474
Total	\$157,182,502	\$283,547,853
	\$18,337,958	\$23,080,583

Increase \$126,365,351 or 80.4%
of which Singapore contributed
\$21,470,374; Malacca
\$8,322,232. Malacca's increase of
exports it may be noted is Eighty
per cent.Turning to the details, the trade
in rice has fallen off. In the cor-
responding quarter of last year we
imported close on 20 million dollars
worth; last quarter less than 14
millions. Exports likewise, 18 million
down to 13 millions. But in each
case the total values show a less
increase than the prices. Dividing
value by number of pikuls, we get
for 1918 rice cost \$74 a pikul; in
1919 \$144 a pikul as the cost of
the imported article. Pepper and
coffee are again coming into the market,
this last quarter comparing very
favourably with the corresponding
quarter of 1918. Exports of tin in
the quarter increased in value by ten
million dollars, but the quantity de-
creased by 72,000 pikuls. Para
rubber, as it is still described, ran
up in value (exports) from 423
millions to 108 millions from 581,000
pikuls to 913,000 pikuls.abandoned in face of unanimous
protests from friends and public
alike.On the whole, therefore, though
one cannot with any propriety inter-
fere with the local choice of the
form, it is to be hoped that the local
committee will defer to public op-
position to the site. The beauty
of the Surrey hills and commons
concerns a far wider public than
Reigate and Redhill, and is much
too precious a thing to be lightly
lost.Happily there are signs that some
members of the committee have been
impressed by the weight of the argu-
ments and by the personality of
those in opposition, and it is not
perhaps too much to anticipate an
early withdrawal. This would leave
free Mr. W. H. Seth-Smith's dignified
design to be carried out on a site
open to less general objection.

WORLD'S RUBBER NEEDS.

INDUSTRY REQUIRES \$210,000,000.

"G. V. W." informs his readers in
the *Financial News* that he had been
engaged on a little calculation, which
resulted in a reminder that the cost of
planting and financing new rubber into
bearing had gone up very consider-
ably, even before the war. In the
early days the cost up to bearing was
£30 per acre. Before the war this
had increased to something like £45
per acre, and nowadays it would be
fairly safe to count upon £60 per
acre. We think £70 would be a
safer figure. If we are to accept re-
cently published figures of the future
world's requirements it would seem
the present planted acreage of nearly
3,000,000 acres will have to be
doubled. To plant up such an area
would take, say, £210,000,000 at a
cost of £70 per acre, which is a
figure that leads to much thinking.
Whence can such a sum be obtained
and if it is not and the sequence is
that the price of the commodity rises,
what are the profits likely to be when
we see what they are at 1s. per lb.?P. AND O. VESSEL'S
EVENTFUL CAREER.What must be a record career is
held by the P. and O. liner "Nal-
ders," which has just completed fitting
out at Greenock, and proceeded to
Glasgow to go into dry dock. The
"Nalders" was ordered more than six
years ago, and she has not yet been
out of the Clyde.On the outbreak of war the vessel
was under construction by Messrs.
Caird and Company, Greenock (now
Messrs. Harland and Wolff), for the
P. and O. Company's passenger ser-
vice. When the claims for war ves-
sels became more urgent all work on
the vessel was stopped, and for over
three years she lay on the stocks in
the yard. About the end of 1917 it
was decided to convert her into a cargo
carrier, as this class of steamer was
an urgent necessity at that time. The
transformation was completed in the
summer of 1918, and as she was about
to sail the Government gave orders to
convert her into an auxiliary cruiser.
This change was also made, but the
Admiralty authorities made a further
alteration in their plans, and instruc-
tions were given to make her an aero-
plane carrier. This latter work was
not completed when the armistice was
signed, and a further gutting out of
the liner took place. The builders
were directed to: again convert her
into a passenger steamer, and this
work has now been finished, and after
dry-docking she will go on trials.The "Nalders" is the largest ves-
sel built in Greenock. She is 605
feet in length, 67 feet in breadth,
with a depth of 41 feet.

NOTICES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
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you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD BRAIN & STRENGTH.
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application to the Proprietor. Launches most Passenger Boats.
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

THURSDAY,

April 22, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des

Voerx Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

4 Barrels Paint,

200 Cotton Quills,

200 dozens Rose Toilet Soap,

50 cases Transvaal Laundry Soap,

15 " Lanterns,

7 " Pickles,

4 " Herrings,

4 " Elastic Boot Web,

300 Dozens Toilet Soap,

35 " Turkish Toilet Soap,

45 " Parma Violet Toilet Soap,

50 " English Rose,

9 cases Carbolite Soap,

10 " Anchor Laundry Soap.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

April 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8 Des Voerx Road, Corner

of Ice House Street.

Valuable Chinese Porcelains,

Curtains.

do. do. do.

Including a large variety of 5-coloured

and 8-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table

Screens, Blue and White Vases, and

Increase Burners, Old Bronze and Brass

Figures, Vases, etc., Bakemonos, Lac-

quered Ware, Ivory, Agate and Crystal

Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived from

the North and includes pieces from the

Ming, Kungli, Nienlung and fowkwong

Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold with-

out reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

On view day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 15, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

MONDAY,

the 26th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,

at (Top Floor) No. 2 Canton Villas,

Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

SUNDAY

Valuable Household Furniture,

do. do. do.

therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Including:—

Piano by Moutrie (in good condition),

Blackwood Cabinet,

and

Hand Sewing Machine.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 19, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

MONDAY,

the 26th April, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.,

at Ah King's Slipway,

The Yacht

"ERIN"

as she now lies.

Further particulars may be obtained

from the undersigned.

On view from to-day.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 19, 1920.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

POWELL complaint is sure to be

reverted during the fruit

season. Be sure to keep a bottle

of Chamberlain's Colic and

Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may

save a life. For sale by all Chemists

and Dispensaries.

INTIMATIONS.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(Railway Section).

The public is notified that the full train service will be resumed on Thursday April 22nd.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon,
April 21st, 1920.

HONGKONG DOG AND POULTRY SHOW 1920.

The FIFTH SHOW will be held by (Kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) within the enclosure at the Happy Valley on Saturday 1st. May 1920.

Judging commences at 3 p.m. Lady Stubbs has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at 4.30 p.m. Entries close 24th inst. at 7 p.m. Entry forms for Dogs—Cats—Poultry and Pigeons may be had from the undersigned.

Entrance fee for Dogs \$2.00, Cats \$1.00, Poultry 30 cents each bird and Pigeons 30 cents per pen.

Entrance fee should accompany form when sent in.

First and second prizes will be given in all classes and third prizes where there are sufficient entries, in place of certificates as in former years.

B. L. FROST,

Hon. Sec.

c/o E. Ex. Telegraph Co.

Connaught Road Central.

NOTICE.

ON and after the Twenty-Second day of April, 1920, all receipts for money received on account of the KING EDWARD HOTEL, shall bear the impress of the Hotel Chop, which is circular in design bearing the words: KING EDWARD HOTEL,

both in English and Chinese. Receipts without this stamp chop, will not be recognised by the Hotel authorities.

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

AMERICAN CABARET DANCERS

will appear

TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1920.

and

on

SATURDAY, 24th April, 1920.

during

TEA DANCING

and DINNER DANCE.

The following Dances will be

presented:—

1. "A Pretty Girl is like a Melody."

2. "Cocaine" to a "Rose Room"

3. "Ball Room" Fox Trot

4. "Taxi" will be played by a Jazz

"Trap Drummer"

NOTE

Owing to limited accommodation,

table bookings should be made early

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STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.**OUTLINE SPECIFICATION.**

Length over all 55 feet

Breadth extreme 11' 1 inch

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Cylinders 6" & 13"

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Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal Multitubular.....

Diameter of Boiler 4' 6"

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Working Pressure 125 lbs.

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TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good

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waste from the body, as is always the

case when you become constipated.

Proper food, an abundance of water and

plenty of outdoor exercise should keep

your bowels regular. When that fails

you should take Chamberlain's Tablets.

They cause a gentle movement of the

bowels and are easy and pleasant to

take. For sale by all Chemists and

Storekeepers.

Two new Launches are being built

for the "WALLA-WALLA"

boat. Price No. 8818.

INTIMATIONS.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

By virtue of Russian National Laws promulgated by the former Imperial Government and not abrogated by any of the successive Russian Provisional Governments, every Russian enterprise or company is bound to have its Head Office or Board of Directors within the boundaries of the State. On the ground of these Laws, and in conformity with the constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the Provisional Government—PRIMORSKYA ZEMSKAYA UPRAVA—(The Zemstvo of the Littoral Provinces) on the 25th day of March, 1920, established the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet with a temporary seat in Vladivostok (Decree No. 167).

Mr. A. V. Prigarin, the known Promoter of the ALL-RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Nagasaki, has been nominated General Manager of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for the Far East, and Executive Director of the above-mentioned Board. (Ordinances of the Provisional Government Nos. 167 and 71, dated March 25, 1920).

With the establishment of the legal Board of Directors within Russia, the former Board, which expatriated themselves, taking seat in Constantinople and since acted arbitrarily at their own discretion, and with unjustifiable irresponsibility before the State, is declared invalid by the Provisional Government.

The right and capacity of all Russian Volunteer Fleet Representatives abroad, acting on behalf of the above deputed Board, would not be recognized by the present legal Board at Vladivostok, and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, as a National Establishment, would not hold any responsibility for their acts after this declaration.

All banks, concerns, and individuals standing in business connection with the Russian Volunteer Fleet, are hereby earnestly warned not to pay any amounts owed by them to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, to the Representatives not furnished with the authorization of the Board of Directors at Vladivostok.

All particulars concerning the legality of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Representatives abroad can be obtained from the Board of Directors at Vladivostok on application.

CAPT. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Executive Director of the Board.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr. N. D. Fedoroff, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Tsuruga, acting Agent for Central Japan, by virtue of Art. 54 of the Constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, is discharged from his office by the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The dismissal of Mr. N. D. Fedoroff has been legalized by the Minister of Trade and Industry of the Provisional Government (The Zemstvo of the Littoral provinces).

In consequence of this, the Russian Volunteer Fleet warns all banks, concerns, and individuals against Mr. N. D. Fedoroff's acts on behalf of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, for which acts the Russian Volunteer Fleet would not bear any responsibility after this announcement.

On all questions arising from the contracts, agreements, obligations, etc., already signed by Mr. N. D. Fedoroff, as the Representative of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the parties interested are invited to apply at once to the duly authorized Executive Director of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, Capt. D. A. Lukhmanoff, care of Nagasaki Agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. (Address: Our Bund No. 4, Nagasaki).

CAPT. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Executive Director,
Board of Directors of
The Russian Volunteer Fleet.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

For all Catarrhs. Made in London.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.

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and guaranteed in perfect

working order. This complete plant

will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated

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KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,

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25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

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WANTED.—A stenographer typist for engineering firm. Good prospects. State previous experience and salary required.—Box 1190, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—First Class European Stenographer and Typist. Knowledge of Insurance work an advantage. State salary required. Apply to Box 1189, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—SHORTHAND- TYPIST, thoroughly competent, required. Apply Accountant's Office; Shewan, Tomes & Co.

WANTED.—To Purchase a setter or Pointer PUP (dog) apply 1183 c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.

WANTED.—TO RENT Small Go-down on or near Waterfront, immediate possession. Apply Box 1188 c/o "China Mail."

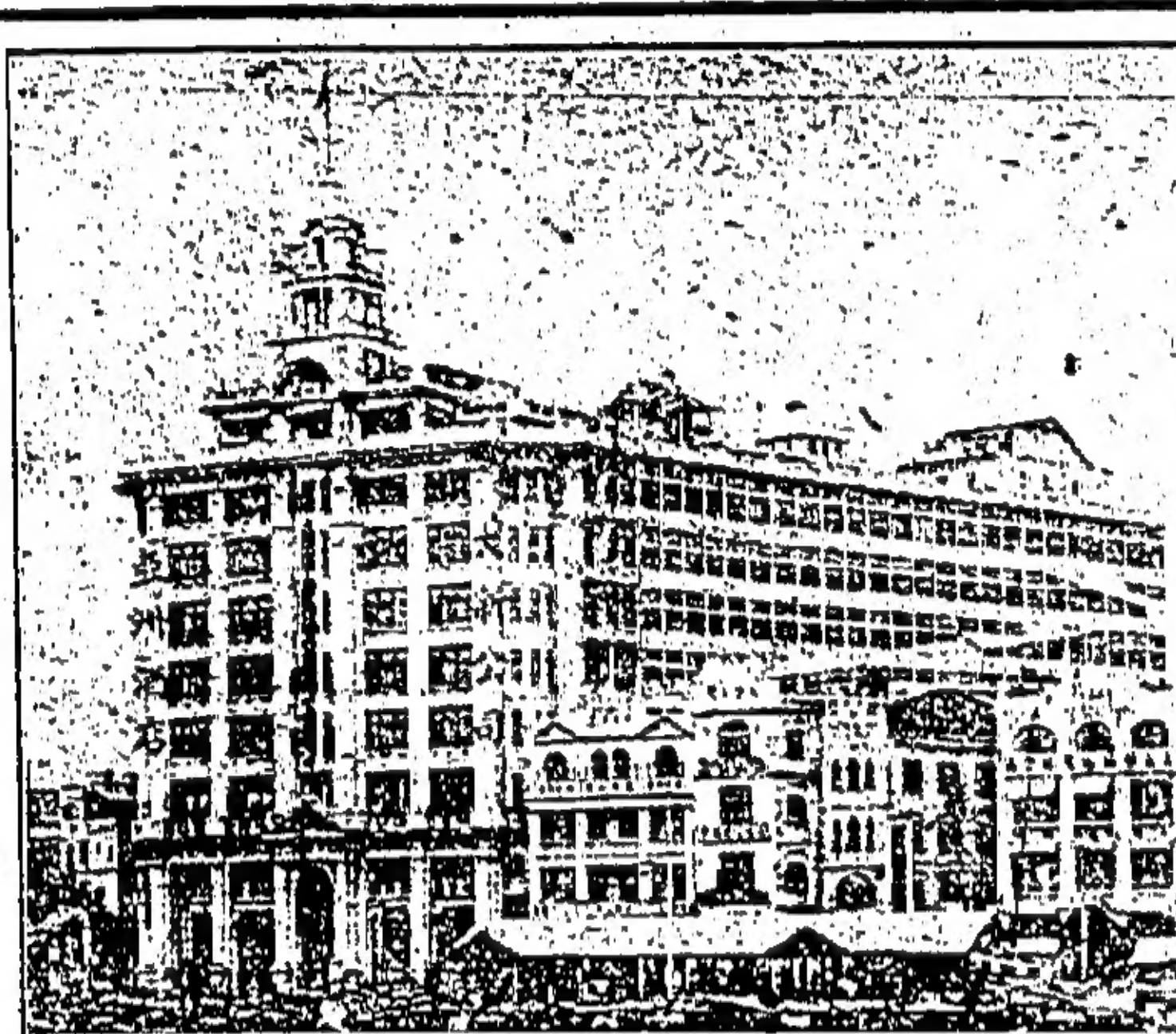
LOST.

LOST, stolen or gone astray in Kowloon, one Bull Bitch lemon and white. Answers to the name of "Beauty." Finder please return to J. M. A. Remedios, Old Supreme Court Building or No. 3, Ormsby Villas Kowloon.

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TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co. Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

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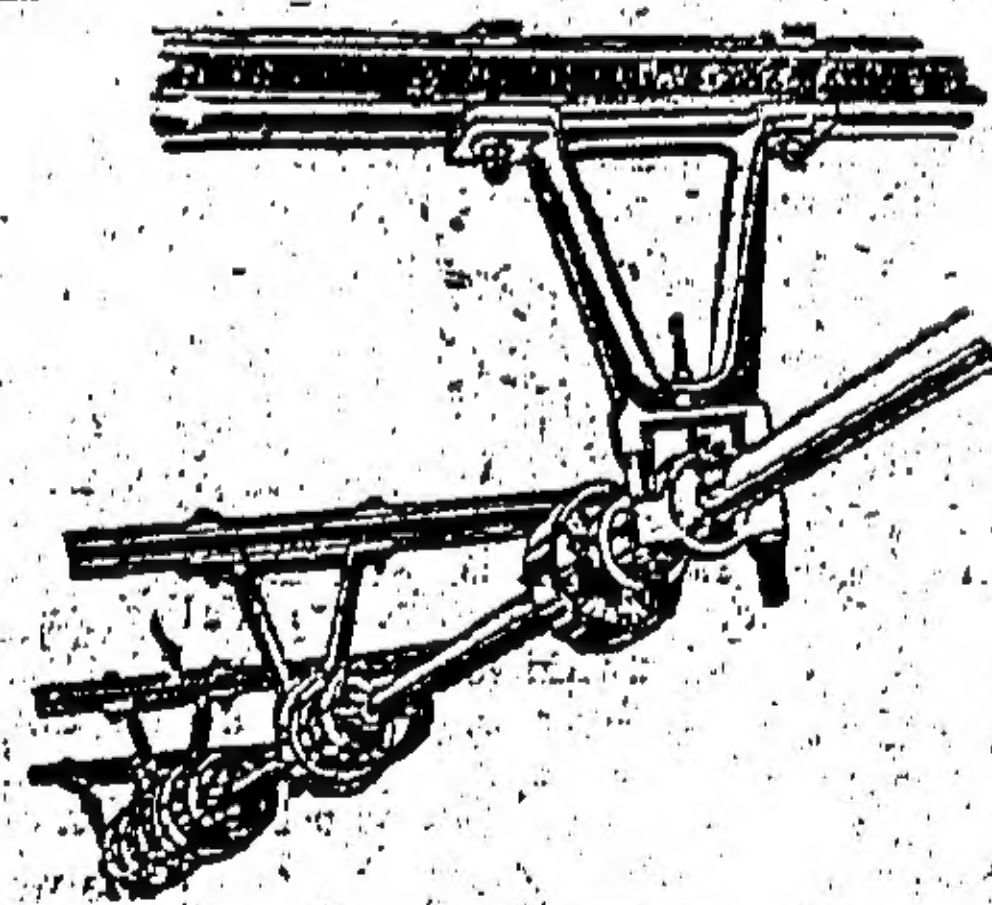
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The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed. Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,

Proprietors.

ROBERT PORTER & CO'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$26.50
per dozen \$3.35
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$28.00
per dozen \$2.35

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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THIS WEEK SPECIAL SHOW "JACK TAR TOGS"

in all Sizes

FOR
CHILDREN.

JACK TAR
JUMPERS and SKIRTS
for LADIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK.—On April 8, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Clark, C. M. Customs, a daughter.
FIELDING.—On April 10, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Fielding, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—HEAL.—On April 10, at Shanghai, Andrew James Ferguson, Augherard, Galway, Ireland, to Daisy Catherine, daughter of J. Heal, Shanghai.
RIELLEY—ALLAN.—On April 12, at Shanghai, Peter Calderwood Rielley, of Co. Kerry, Ireland, to Catherine, daughter of R. A. Allan, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

INGLIS.—On April 5, on board P. & O. s.s. "Mantua," of heart failure, Frances Alice Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. W. F. Inglis, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
McFARLANE.—On April 9, at Shanghai, John George, husband of Mildred May McFarlane, aged 44 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1920.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biography, for reasons presently to be indicated, is the most fascinating form of reading. Should the reader put in a plea for history, he will be reminded that biography, when it is biography, and not the idealization that sometimes passes for it, is history. While not a model biographer, Harold Begbie has produced, through Messrs. Macmillan, & Co., two copious volumes of 424, dealing with the life of William Booth, founder and General of the Salvation Army. These thousand closely printed pages prompt us to wonder first if the paper shortage has not been exaggerated. Why so much about this particular man? We begin to read, and forget all that. It does not matter whether one ranges a human being as important or unimportant. These things are always relative, anyway. The point is that the revelation of any real human being always has its special fascination for us. The policeman and the premier alike offer this. There, but for circumstances, go

ourselves. Every truthful biography is, as it were, a mirror, and Robert Louis Stevenson was not the only man intrigued by mirrors. The public interest in heroes and in murderers is based on the same psychological foundation. How does it feel to be you is the mute question of every approach to biography. This accounts for the perennial interest in such writings. Scandal and gossip are byproducts of a legitimate intellectual curiosity. With such views as these, we cannot share the opinion of some of the other book reviewers that Harold Begbie's work is disproportionately lengthy, since that could not be. As a matter of fact, the reader who is interested at all will be interested to the end.

Because this book, regarded as a job, has been done thoroughly. It tells us of his times as well as of Booth's figure in them, and so has historic values and interests. Social conditions in the last century are made clearer for us as viewed from this angle. Popular interest, of course, will focus on the love letters of Booth and his wife. It so happens that the serious student must also be impressed by them; for Catherine Munford, who became Mrs. Booth, seems to have been a remarkable woman. Consider the shrewd foresight that moved her to write to him: "be aware how you, indulge that dangerous element of character—ambition. Misdirected, it will be everlasting ruin to yourself and, perhaps, to me also. . . . Don't indulge in ambition to be either a revivalist or anything else. . . . Watch against mere animal excitement in your revival services." "Mere animal excitement" is a phrase that suffices to indicate her thought, though it does not express it. The pathological nature of revivalism is well brought out, whether intentionally or not, in such passages as may be found on pages 11 and 12, and elsewhere. While afterwards not averse from such methods of inducing results, General Booth introduced others, with conspicuous organizing ability, so as to make corymbic devotions popular. Some of the more excessive demonstrations he himself saw the wisdom of checking. Like countless other men, William Booth was many-sided, and it is the play of light on his various facets that makes this biography such good reading. He was a good man, and he had a good man's failings. Over and over again in this compilation of 400,000 words that reflection obtrudes, the corollary, of course, that there is an "all-too-human" character all too humanly revealed. Had Mr. Beg-

bie, as we have seen, for in-formation, this work of his would have been assured of a place among the classical biographies. He is a hero-worshiper, but he is also a journalist, rather than a literary man, and he has one eye on circulation all the time. Yet if there be in existence one incident or fact available to illustrate the character of his hero, you may be sure of its inclusion here. "My father," said Booth, "was a Grab, a Get. He had been born in poverty. He determined to grow rich; and he did. He grew very rich, because he lived without God and simply worked for money; and when he lost it all, his heart broke with it, and he died miserably. I have inherited the Grab from him. I want to get." Mr. Begbie dots the i's and crosses the t's by adding that he meant in his own case getting souls; but we know that incidentally he got other things, funds, and power—especially power. He hungered for power, and indulged his appetite. General Booth on both his parents is self-contradictory, and we are not loath to accept Mr. Begbie's explanation of that. Truth for the average man is what he happens to believe at the moment, and in this book, offered as a portrait of a hero, we really have an album of photographs of an average man. Such albums are always interesting. We do not believe the General in so saying; we promote him from the stage of unreality to the platform of science. As a god—he is a fraud: as a man he is worthy of worship. There is no real reason why a man should not tell the truth about his own father, except one, and that is the fatal one that he hasn't got it to tell. Good taste in this matter is founded, we have no doubt, on the consciousness that we are not qualified to judge. We cannot judge a contemporary intimate. How can we judge a preceding generation? When we read that General Booth's father Samuel was "a man of business, honest where the law was concerned, just in his dealings, but with little conscience in his speculations: a man rather silent, selfish, and unfriendly; in his later years not kind to children, not interested in his family; dead to culture, indifferent to society, careless of religion," we smile and make mental comparisons with the Adversaria's extravagances about our tars. But we reflect seriously that in all probability Samuel was as good a man as William—in the eyes of God who seeth not as men and journalists see. Of his mother in one place he writes as if she had been the ideal mother—"my regret that I did not sufficiently value the treasure"—and in another he says "she had no time to attend to me." On the other hand, he naively boasts that his mother said he had "never caused her an hour's real anxiety in her life." Nearly all mothers tell that unalloyed lie. It is a sort of ritual. It is not at all surprising to learn that Booth in youth was affected by the horrible "Night Thoughts" of Young, about as unwholesome as anything we know in the poetry line. "The worm, the darkness, and the tomb" are not healthy subjects for youthful meditation; and it was probably good for him that his father's failure put him into business at thirteen, though he hated it. He was apprenticed to a pawnbroker. This introduced him to genuine human miseries that are wholesome knowledge for every man who is to become a good citizen. Part of his antipathy to the job was snobbish. He had been led to expect that he would be "a gentleman." Mr. Begbie doesn't say so; we do. The impressionable lad was "converted" by the Wesleyans, and at the same time by the Chartists, the Bolsheviks of that period. Most of the Chartist "revolutionary" requirements are now commonplace of our constitution, of course; and it is quite unnecessary to tell us that as he grew older, William Booth became more conservative. We all do that. Hot radicalism in youth; cooler heads and dwindled hopes are natural to maturer age. In the same way the "guilty conscience" of an inexperienced boy is more torturous than that of the older person who really has things to repent. Booth, in common with the other revivalists and the older Church, was a great believer in confession as a preliminary to a fresh start. He experienced "the instant rolling away from my heart of the guilty burden," and found peace of mind. It is regrettable that writers like Anatole France should have been so successful in proving that a precisely similar peace of mind awaits the wicked who can persuade themselves that "nothing is right or wrong but thinking makes it so." About this same adolescent period, as is quite usual, Booth mixed sacred and profane love. There was a girl, and the usual "call" which he outgrew. He was shy and self-conscious when he started preaching at an open-air mission. He outgrew that too, and became a leader. Then there was

a following of girls. He was a romantic figure, and we have reason to believe that he was aware of it. He was very much in earnest, which is also usual at that age, and on one occasion scandalized the Wesleyan Chapel by collecting a mob of roughs and toughs and taking them into the service. He was reprimanded by the chapel authorities, who had overlooked the preference of Jesus for the highways and byways and the wreckage thereof. This led to his severance from the Wesleyans, and indirectly to the subsequent appearance of the Salvation Army. So may mistaken men serve truth, and bad men promote good, by power of reaction. Mr. Begbie thinks there is "much to be said" for the respectable dislike for the ragtag and bobtail. As it is necessary to end a newspaper article sooner than a biographer needs to end his work, we will close by quoting him. "One may be indignant about it from afar off," he says, "but to sit for hours among a company of unwashed, malodorous, and possibly diseased humanity is not an experience healthful for the body nor conducive to religious concentration."

Not to influence the reader's meditations on that passage, but merely to assist him to a perspective, there should be mentioned the other view of the "ragtag and bobtail," who believed that the diseases of our members purify our souls, and that the flesh can put on no adornment more glorious than wounds and ulcers. Lepers, and people with "running issues," and other unpleasant features, figure conspicuously in the holy narrative. Cleanliness was not always next to godliness, it would seem.

ADVERSARIA.

When Reuter makes up his mind, we may get to know whether Mexico or Guatemala is the scene of the latest O. Henry revolution. First he said Sonora. Now he says repeatedly Honora. First he said Guatemala (which is a country) and now he says Guatemala city, which is a delusion, although our cable news artist believes there is a city of that name in Mexico. There are two cities in the Republic of Guatemala, both of which are called Guatemala. One is the capital of Guatemala, and the other used to be. As for Sonoras, they are as plentiful as Senoras; they are dotted all over the map, from Panama right up to San Francisco. Isn't it fortunate that it doesn't matter?

One is always interested in what occult minds love to call the occult, and the police court story of how a married woman, which hypnotized them into following him, seemed to promise interesting revelations of Chinese "ways that are dark." We are not defending the man. When the magistrate says he was "evidently a procurer," we accept it without hesitation, and approve his punishment. But our chagrin at the loss of a weird story moves us to suggest that the women were probably liars, who couldn't stick to one good story. On top of the fascinating dolls they had to add some drugged cakes and tea. That is as simple and uninteresting as a halter round the neck. We lose interest in them.

The Chinese have celebrated the spring festival, and spring has come up on deck. One might almost go so far as to say that the octopus of spring has got its tentacles around every feature of Hongkong. The trees have shining faces, as if they had used somebody's soap, and young men are polite to females on trams. The birds are resound, with melody, and on the greenward of Happy Valley magpies strut to and fro, as well as fro and to, busily picking up the crop of false teeth. Spring is here, and the beer of life has a head on it.

Are we confronted with a sort of political sabotage? The gang of politicians at present administering our native land are, as everybody knows, under notice to quit, and they seem to be doing their worst before departing for the wilderness. "Postage is to be dearer"—thus bawling Henrick Heaton's patriotic dream of an imperial penny post—and (in quite modest type) "the Land Value Duties will be repealed as unworkable." Sixpenny telegrams will cost a bob, and the telegraphists' wages will not be doubled. Tobacco gets it in the neck, with preferential rebates on the unsmokable sorts, while the income tax steps at six shillings. The exemption limit for married men will be £250; for those unmarried, £150. To marry or not to marry is now the question. If I marry, says the bachelor, I save £30 a year. Can

I maintain a wife on £30 a year? Only if she consents to be kept in a hatch at the bottom of the garden, and led on lettuce and bran. What right minded woman will consent? Echo answers that Austen Chamberlain M.P.

Nothing could be handed over, more open and straight, than the letter to-day in which Mr. Pollock of the Constitutional Reform Association hands over due credit to Mr. Fletcher for his work in getting the Government scheme of financing home builders started. It was really hardly necessary, for if there ever was a government servant earning and enjoying the praise of everybody, that one would be Mr. Fletcher. Meanwhile, when credit is being allocated, don't forget that the China Mail has done more than its bit. Bouquets may be left downstairs. Boxes of cigars, jewelry and money should be sent upstairs.

Assume that you have set out to prove a general proposition. Make a list of every specific example and case in point known to you, including even the doubtful ones. Incorporate these, seriatim, in the text of your argument, and then start a new sentence with a "but," thus—"But why multiply examples?" Your readers will imagine that you had tons more, and will be strongly impressed.

Public sympathy up north seems to be wholly with Mr. Wyatt of the C.M.C., who was dismissed by Sir Francis Aglen because he would not disclose the names of the customs men who had formed a Guild at Shanghai. The N.C. Daily News hopes he will be reinstated, and says: "In such controversies there must be a leader, and the circumstances of the case often give that leader an appearance of greater responsibility than he really holds. We believe there is very good ground for saying that Mr. Wyatt is in no sense whatever an agitator or fomenter of discord and revolt. He holds an absolutely unblemished record for good, honest service in the Customs and is personally liked by his superior officers. To a large extent, circumstances thrust him into a prominence in which his obstinacy was in some respects actually a credit to him as a man and for which many would be glad to think that he was not made to suffer. The China Mail goes so far as to say that Aglen should never have got Hart's job."

By some unfortunate coincidence Moral Welfare Committees always seem to gather together nasty minded and quite unfair types of people. The Shanghai Moral Welfare Society has just put its foot into it, by issuing a report containing a remark grossly and blatantly insulting the Portuguese and Eurasian women up there. A heated correspondence in the Shanghai papers shows that it was resented, and well shown up. Sexual pathology shows that there are two main outlets for pornographic inclinations. One is indulgence in vice. The other is indulgence in this form of "moral welfare" work. It is becoming known now that both are alike symptomatic. Verb. sap.

"DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE."

After all, there is only one directory on the China Coast. Others are mentioned, and sporadically used, but the book that everybody out here knows and regards as an indispensable article of desk furniture is the Directory and Chronicle published at the Daily Press office. One is started on looking at the title page of the 1920 edition to observe that it is the 58th annual appearance. It has become so familiar a thing that we have become accustomed to take it for granted, and to overlook the fact that human hands and brains are still constantly at work on it. The Chinese Parliament was inaugurated on April 20, 1913. The chronicle part of the work reminds us of things like that. The directory part, and the descriptions of the places in the Far East, with statistics, have been brought up to date as usual. Merely to enumerate the contents of these 1600 pages would require much space. If there be any truth in the saying that good wine needs no bush, it must follow that the Directory and Chronicle needs no boosting. It is enough to say that it continues to be itself.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 9½d.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock leaves on May 6th on holiday for five months.

One case of smallpox, one of diphtheria, and one of cerebro-spinal fever, all fatal—that is to-day's return.

The China Mail is officially notified that the Peak Tramway Company has now resumed the full service of trams.

A little over \$100 was realized from the Jumble Sale held in the Union Church Hall yesterday afternoon, in aid of the National Orphan Homes of Scotland.

The newly formed Motor Cycle Club in Shanghai has received a silver trophy worth \$500 from Mr. E. B. Rodgers of Yokohama the manufacturer of the Rodgers motor cycles.

The Directors of the Hankow Canton railway announced an increase in the pay of the employees by the sum of \$10 a month beginning from the 1st instant. Not unnaturally, this news gave rise to great rejoicing.

Consignees are reminded that cargo which arrived per s.s. "Colombia," Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which is not taken delivery of to-day will be subject to rent. Undelivered cargo is in store at the Company's Godowns at West Point.

The N. C. Daily News understands that the articles of association of the Sino-Italian shipping company have now been drawn up, and efforts are being made to secure a suitable site in Shanghai for the necessary buildings.

A new District Grand Master for the American Masons of Shanghai was installed on the 10th inst., in the person of Rt. Wor. Bro. John R. Bykes. The ceremony was largely attended by the English, Scottish, Irish and American constitutions, the new D. G. M. receiving general congratulations.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1919 of Tls. 2.00 per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid up capital, and that Tls. 142,455.46 be written off for depreciation of buildings, plant and stocks of fittings, and Tls. 18,945.58 carried forward to next account.

The s.s. "West Niger," Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is landing all undelivered cargo for Hongkong for storage in the Company's Godowns at West Point. Import permits are necessary before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed. Broken, chafed and damaged goods will be examined to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m. Rent will be charged on all goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow, April 22.

The case in which a Punch and Judy showman was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with harbouring three married women without the consent of their husbands, was concluded yesterday afternoon. There was a new development in the case, when in the course of their evidence, in which they described how they were, as already reported in the China Mail on the occasion of the first hearing, strangely influenced by some dolls the defendant gave them to carry, they alleged that the defendant gave them some cakes and tea, which were drugged. The drug had the effect of making them follow the defendant to Yau-mat, where, after keeping them in a village for a few days, he took two of them to Saikong with the intent of selling them into brothels. The defendant's arrest was brought about by the third woman, who, escaping from her prison, went to the Police Station, where she told her story. The Magistrate said the defendant was evidently a procurer. He convicted the defendant and fined him \$200, or, in default, six months' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LOANS FOR BUILDING.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—It would give me the greatest possible regret if anything, which I either said or left unsaid at the recent Meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association, seemed to depreciate the present Colonial Secretary, the Honourable Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, or even the smallest share of the enormous credit which is due to him for having pressed forward the subject of grants of Government Loans for Building.

Mr. Fletcher has been hard at work on the above subject for some considerable time past and was undoubtedly in the field before the Association.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. POLLOCK.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3516.

HONGKONG AND AVIATION.

A CLUB FORMED.

The meeting called by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the formation of an Aviation Club in the Colony was not very largely attended. It took place in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank building, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presiding, supported by Messrs. E. V. D. Platt, A. O. Lang, J. A. Plummer, C. H. F. Hay, G. M. Dodwell, and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary). Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock was present. The Chairman said it would be in the recollection of all that on the occasion of the visit of the American Aerial Commission in February last, a meeting was held on February 3, in the City Hall at which the following resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted: "That an Aviation Club should be formed as soon as possible," and in consequence of which yesterday's meeting had been called. He was not prepared to say, nor was he qualified to do so, what probability there was in the near future of commercial flying becoming a paying proposition, nor whether the developments will come upon the lines of aircraft or seaplanes, in these parts, which, to the layman, seemed more probable, but he did say that startling developments were so imminent that it behooved them to prepare for them by forming such a Club as that for which the meeting was called. One had already been formed in Shanghai and he suggested that it would not be long before they were linked all along the coast of China.

It was obvious that in any defence scheme of the future in connection with this Colony aircraft must play no small part, and in addition to that there would be increasing attempts to demonstrate in the near future the possibility of circulating the globe, including Hongkong en route. One such attempt had already been organised by America, called the First Aerial Derby Round the World; which, he believed, included Hongkong as a port of call. Nor did it need any considerable stretch of imagination to realise the immense commercial possibilities of flying between here and Canton and between here and Shanghai. The practicable possibility of using aircraft for mail purposes and for the conveyance of fairly heavy material was so amply demonstrated during the recent railway strike in England (and he himself witnessed a great deal of what was done) that it brought it not only into the realm of practical possibility but also of imminent realisation; and it seemed to him that it was quite within reasonable probability, granting that they were prepared to pay what extra cost might be demanded for the rapid conveyance of mails, between here and Shanghai particularly, to make the commercial proposition a paying one; and the possibility of communication between here and Shanghai by passenger flight in twelve or fourteen hours made it also a question which was seriously engaging attention. Because of all this it was desirable that there should be formed an Association or Club consisting of men in this Colony who were pilots or flight commanders and who had had practical experience of flying on the different fronts during the war and were now stationed here or resident here, who by their association with a Club would be known and able to assist the Government by giving practical advice on flying and who, by reason of their association, would also be able to organise such preparations as would be necessary from time to time in connection with flights round the world. For that reason the Chamber had called the meeting, in the hope that some practical result might follow. It was perfectly evident to anyone who followed the labours of the Chamber and the work done by it that it would be impossible for the Chamber to further this scheme. The Chamber was merely a practical means for bringing the men together, with the idea of forming the Club, and if the Chamber could render practical assistance it would be glad to do so. He suggested therefore that those present should select a committee which would organise a Club as suggested and from that proceed to practical results. He suggested that they name from amongst their number, or even from amongst those not present but whom they knew of, a number of names to form the practical committee, and that that committee should elect its own chairman and so proceed to the formation of the Club. The following names were then suggested and were approved:—Capt. T. Arthur (Convener), Messrs. Langley, Turner, Chatham, Ferrell, Burnie, and R. M. Smith.

There were no further nominations and the Chairman suggested that those who were present should to their numbers be then asked who would elect its own Committee and Secretary. He had in his possession a copy of the rules of the New York Club, which he would be pleased to hand over for their consideration. The meeting terminated with approval.

SPECIAL CABLE.

AERONAUTICS.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, April, 20.
F. Masiero, flying to Tokyo, left Ubon for Hanoi on Saturday. Ferrarin has left Bangkok for Ubon.

LOCAL AVIATION.

The meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce to inaugurate an Aviation Club in Hongkong was not exactly an enthusiastic affair. The attendance was small and the meeting really resolved itself into listening to a short speech by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho, who said that the Chamber was not to be taken as a committee to do the practical work of forming the Club. In spite of the fact that much is looked for in the commercial world from aviation, the Chamber is not to foster the scheme; but has promised to give any assistance it can. No hint was given as to the direction in which the new Club will put forth its energies. The most practical thing to do from a layman's point of view would be to get busy on the matter of landing grounds for land machines and to choose some sheltered bay for harbouring the seaplanes. We cannot yet expect to have a flight of aeroplanes here to escort adventures on their way, as it is reported, was done in Siam, but the Club could do useful work in getting matters so far advanced that all would be ready and convenient for any aviators who happened to land here. The Club should endeavour to make itself felt as the organisation to which aviators would turn for information about supplies of gasoline, weather conditions and means of repair work. With regard to a service of commercial aeroplanes in this part of the world, we must not be too optimistic, although the *China Mail* would be glad to see such a service inaugurated as anyone else. When Sir Arthur Brown was here, this paper secured an interview with him and the point he most emphasised was that it was a matter of pounds shillings and pence. He told the Chamber of Commerce the same thing when he addressed them at the time they met to listen to members of the commission organising the First Aerial Derby round the world. Before any company will embark on such an enterprise it must be sure that it is going to pay, after the seekers for a new sensation have had their joy rides. There is also the question of mails. A company would require an assurance of a very considerable mail to induce it to open up a service. It seems that any scheme of commercial aviation will have to come from private enterprise. It is hardly likely that our Government will start the project, although it might be persuaded to give facilities. The new club might with profit commence an enquiry into the possibilities of business out here, the number of passengers likely to be carried, and the amount of mail, particularly of small packages of considerable value. If once such an enquiry proved that there was the prospect of making out a paying proposition, it is safe to assume that some British company would speedily interest itself in the matter. To prepare for the men on long flights, which may be described as of a more or less experimental nature, may be a good thing in its way. In fact, it is only right that the Colony should do something in this way, but it must be remembered that a single swallow doesn't make a summer, and a few stray aeroplanes won't make an aerial service. Get down to business and see what there is actually to be done. Another suggestion that might be made to the new committee is that it should try to come to some working arrangement with the Automobile Association as that seems but a natural thing to do. It might be that the co-opting of a few of the Association's officials on the committee of the Aviation Club would be a useful step. These suggestions are merely put forward in an endeavour to help on the movement, but in the meantime, let a warning be issued against the too optimistic. Always remember that it's a matter of money.

The Philippines Council of State has authorised the Secretary of the Finance Department to solve the present monetary shortage by the issuance of temporary paper money. This will be discontinued when the bills ordered by the Philippine National Bank in the United States arrive in Manila.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 10th, inst., was married Mr. J. S. Hay, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Hay, of Bracknell, Berks, and Miss Maude Pauline Richardson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alan Richardson, of Victoria, B. C. The bridegroom, after setting from himself with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, has accepted a commission in the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery. The men of this unit formed a guard of honour and drew the bride carriage.

SUGAR FLUTTER.

It is reported that local sugar people—not our usual victim this time, not the firm you are thinking of—have purchased for America eight lakhs worth of sugar.

There is quite a flutter in the sugar market. Because we cannot find out any more than that, and because we want to make it look like a real news story, we append the latest market report from Sourabaya, where sugar millionaires are made every other day.

SOUBABAYA, April 8.
Since our last report of the 31st March, the market has continually advanced in spite of the intervening Easter holidays, owing chiefly to the rapid rise in Cubans and the continued strong demand from America and Europe. The new estimate for 1919-1920 Cuban crop is reported to be only 4,000,000 tons instead of the previous estimate of 4,300,000 tons. Considerable quantities were purchased during the past week by the European exporters both for Europe and America, the Japanese being the chief sellers.

The demand continues still and the market closes with an upward tendency.

Quotations are as follows:—
Whites Browns
June 142.50 139.—
July Aug. 140.25 138.— buyers with no sellers.

CROP 1919.
Small parcels changed hands at 1.44—per picul. There are now buyers at 1.45—per picul April with no sellers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were concluded before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.
In the case in which three Chinamen were indicted for assault with intent to rob and for common assault at Kowloon on March 22, the first prisoner, Lui Fuk, who was also charged with the possession of a revolver and ammunition without a licence, declared that the charge was a false one, and asserted that the revolver was not his property. The second prisoner said that he was arrested and forced into making a confession. The third prisoner averred that on the day of the robbery he arrived from Taipo and was arrested while prosecuting inquiries about a friend, whom he had found dead.

All three accused were found guilty of assault with intent to rob, and were each sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

NOT GUILTY.
A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of an old Chinaman named Lo Pak Yin who strongly denied a charge of having, on March 21, at Kowloon, attempted to poison his daughter-in-law by placing arsenic in a water jar from which he hoped her to drink. The old man declared that the case was trumped up against him by his daughter-in-law because she was angry with him.

AN ABSENTEE WARDER.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. N. L. Smith, William Robinson was charged that he having been duly engaged and bound to serve as a Jail Warder, at the Victoria Jail, on the 3rd February, 1920, on 12 months' probation, did, on the 15th of April, unlawfully absent himself from duty, contrary to the regulations set down in the Jail Ordinance.

The defendant admitted the charge. The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., said the defendant was locally engaged on probation, on the 3rd February this year, and absented himself from duty on the 15th inst. He (the C.S.P.) did not wish to press the charge, but he would like to point out, that he thought the case was one which called for some sort of punishment, in view of the fact that the defendant was absent for five days, and had given the jail officials and the Police a lot of trouble in tracing him to Canton where he was arrested yesterday. While some sort of penalty was called for, he, in view of the fact that the defendant would undoubtedly be dealt with departmentally, did not propose to ask his Worship to impose a heavy penalty.

His Worship (to the defendant): You have been in the Forces?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith: You must realise that it is a serious offence to absent yourself from duty for five days.

The defendant: I quite realize that, sir, but I would like to say that I have been gassed and have suffered from shell shock "out there," and now, whenever I take a couple of glasses of whisky, it goes to my head, and then, I do not know what I am doing. S25 fine, or, in default, one month's hard labour.

The Governor General of the Philippines has been authorised to float bonds to the amount of P12,000,000 in the United States, the funds to be used for the improvement of Manila Harbour.

SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT PROBATE CASE.

In the Supreme Court this morning an important probate action was commenced before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Mr. Eldon Potter, with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. M. W. Lo, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Gris, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Potter, in opening the case for the plaintiff, Ho Cheng Shi, said that the claim was made by the plaintiff as administratrix of the estate of Ho Wo Lam, deceased, for an account of the testator's share in the Wah Kee, a firm in Hongkong. Counsel then read the statement of claim, filed on December 13 1913, in which it was stated that plaintiff was the widow and administratrix of the estate of Ho Wo Lam, alias Ho Wan Ping, who died in Victoria in 1897. Plaintiff resided at No. 15 Queen Victoria Street, and defendant at No. 2 A. Park Road, Victoria.

Defendant carried on a theatrical business in Victoria. In the year 1878 Ho Wah Sang, alias Ho Tsun Lam, started a theatrical business in Hongkong under the name of Wah Kee and in Canton under the name of Po Cheong. Ho Wo Sam and the defendant were subsequently admitted as partners in the business. Since the death of Ho Wo Sam, who managed the Wah Kee firm until his death, the management of the Wah Kee and the Po Cheong had been in the hands of the defendant, and during his management he had acquired certain leasehold properties and business with the assets of the Wah Kee. In November of 1902 Ho Shau Yan, an infant, was posthumously adopted as the son and heir of the late Ho Wo Lam, and was now about 15 years of age. Since the death of Ho Wo Lam, defendant had rendered no account of the deceased's share in the business. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed an account of the share of Ho Wo Lam in the business, payment of amounts found due, costs of the action, further or other relief. The claim before the Court that morning, continued Mr. Potter, was a claim for an account of the Wah Kee firm, and no application had ever been made to strike out that claim or to stay it on the ground that it was also the Canton firm, in respect of which no application was being made, as it was outside the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, by which plaintiff had been appointed administratrix. "I think," said Mr. Potter, "that the first issue which your Lordship will have to decide is that which appears to us to be raised by the paragraph in the amended defence dealing with our statement of claim in which they say that the office in Canton was and is the head office, and that the Wah Kee was not a different firm but merely a branch of the business carried on in Hongkong. The issue which I submit your Lordship will have to decide is this:—Where was the business of the Wah Kee carried on? If it were carried on in England it would be an English business, if in India, and Indian business, and we wish to submit on the facts that there is no doubt that this business is carried on in Hongkong and is a Hongkong business. We say that the Wah Kee is a Hongkong firm, and always has been. If it is, we say that the plaintiff, as administratrix of an admitted partner in the firm, is entitled to an account of his share."

After touching upon the legal aspect of the case, Mr. Potter said that a considerable portion of the evidence upon which his side relied consisted of statements made by the defendant himself in two other actions, and quoted authorities to show that any statements made by the defendant were inadmissible against him in evidence at any time.

The case is proceeding, and will not be concluded for several days.

TOO MANY WOMEN?

It is a somewhat chastening thought that in the event of the Labour Party securing its way concerning the age of women voters the gentler will become also the ruling sex in the United Kingdom. Enquiries suggest that "the female preponderance has caused the best women, both intellectually and physically, to enter commercial life." "In ancient Egypt," it is declared, "woman was the supreme creature. Maybe, it will be the same in future England." The *Globe* quotes the following table to show the increase of the population of England and Wales for sixty years, up to the last census:—

	Males	Females
1851	8,781,225	9,145,384
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965
1871	11,058,934	11,653,832
1881	12,639,902	13,334,537
1891	14,060,401	14,942,124
1901	15,728,613	16,799,230
1911	17,445,608	18,624,684

Since 1851 the proportion of women to men has increased from 1,042 women to every thousand men, to 1,068 per thousand at the last census.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From ANTWERP, LEITH & STRAIT.

THE Steamship

"BENLEUCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns and/or Godown Co., Ltd., whose and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

ON
WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1920,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
At No. 65, Wyndham Street.

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

Teak batstand, plush carpet, clock and armchairs, lady's and black-wood desks, teak card table, easy chairs, marble-top console table with bevelled mirrors, fancy electric lamps, electric ceiling fans, fancy metal clocks and mirrors, porcelain figures, Japanese silk embroidered screens, engravings, white lace curtains, carpets, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner waggons, teak ice chest, teak bookcase, occasional tables, brass fenders, dinner service, glass and electro-plated ware, teak overmantels with bevelled mirrors, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Double brass bedsteads, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble-top washstands, double toilet sets, box couch, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead and Sons
1 Enamelled bath.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, in Kowloon, Apply to P.O. Box 221.

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, must be thoroughly trained and efficient. Apply after 5 p.m. Northwest Trading Company Ltd., Hotel Mansions, Present.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

SATURDAY,

April 24, 1920, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

4 Barrels Paint,
200 Cotton Quills,
200 dozens Rose Toilet Soap,
50 cases Transval Laundry Soap,
55 " Lanterns,
7 " Pickles,
4 " Herrings,
4 " Elastic Boot Web,
300 dozens Valet Toilet Soap,
35 " Turkish Toilet Soap,
45 " Parma Violet Toilet Soap,
50 " English Rose,
9 cases Carbolic Soap,
10 " Anchor Laundry Soap.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned), ON

TUESDAY,

April 27, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawn work Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bogs, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

THE Underigned have received instructions from His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

the 30th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at his residence St. Paul's College.

Sundry
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,
therein contained,
consisting of:—

Hallstand, Teakwood Roll-top Desk, Writing Tables, Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs, Large Glass-fronted Bookcases, Teakwood Sideboard, and Dining Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Carpets and Rugs, Sundry Glassware, Crockery and Pictures.

English made Twin Beds, Teakwood Bedroom Suite, Wardrobe, Washstand and Dressing Table, Toilet Crockery, &c., &c.

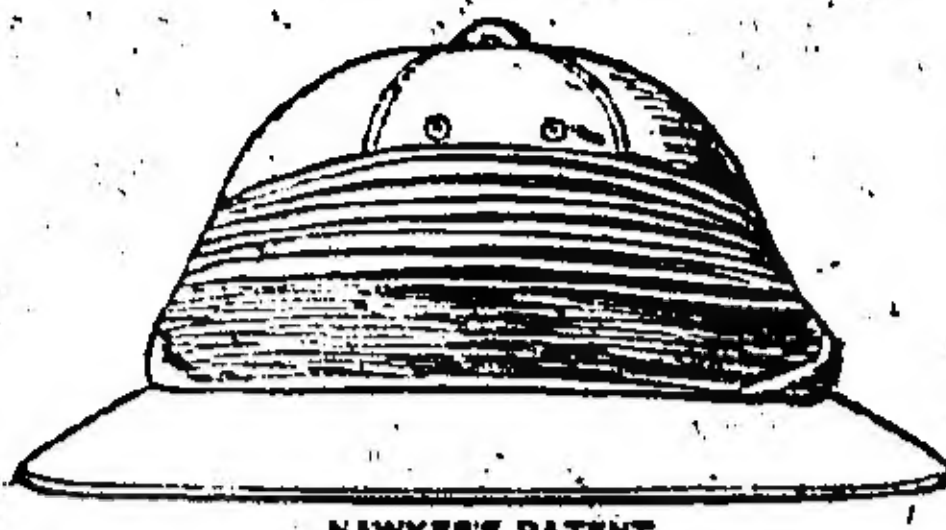
And
One Victor Gramophone.

On view from morning of sale. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
THE HOUSE FOR HATS.HAWKES' FAMOUS CORN
SUN HATS.

The Special Feature of this HAT is this Cushion fitting which conforms to any Shape head. Finished with Leather Binding.

neat Faggaree and Chin Strap.
Smart Shape and Absolutely Water Proof.
Stocked in No. 1 & No. 2, Quality.

Price - - - \$9.00 & \$11.00 Each

Tress & Co.'s Light Weight Cork Hat

Extremely Light and Fashionable Shape with Perfect Positive Ventilator which combines both Comfort and Ease.
\$7.50 EACH

COLUMBIA

New Records Received.

A8054	(Good Morning Mr. Zip-Zip, A Little Bit Of Sunshine)	Fox Trot, Foxtrot B
A5851	(Pretty Baby, Walkin' The Dog)	Fox Trot, Princess
A2387	(Waterson, Over There, Smiles)	One Stop, Fox Trot, Fullers No. Orchestra
A2578	(Missouri)	Waltz, Fullers Novelty

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

18, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 132

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Vaux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

BREEZY GARAGE.

Phone 2499.

Hongkong, April 21, 1920.

GENUINE CREME SIMON AND
POUDRE SIMON

STOCKS OF THESE FAMOUS FACIAL PREPARATIONS JUST RECEIVED FROM FRANCE

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What is TANSAN? Why! The famous Japanese Natural Mineral Water.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

TANSAN is a NATURAL TONIC.
TANSAN is a DELICIOUS DRINK.
TANSAN is ABSOLUTELY PURE.
TANSAN is an AID TO DIGESTION.
TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM.
TANSAN is a PICK ME UP.
TANSAN has NO EQUAL.
TANSAN is FREE FROM BACTERIA.

If you have never tried TANSAN do so AT ONCE. Taste it alone, mix it with your WHISKY, try it with MILK, and remember you are drinking

"The Choicest of all Choice Water"

TANSAN

Beware of spurious imitations which are unpalatable and dangerous. See that the label bears the name of

J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON.

Tansan can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels in the Far East. Awarded Gold Medal at Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

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TO-NIGHT At The

HONGKONG THEATRE

MAE MARSH

IN

"THE LITTLE LIAR."

This picture is dedicated to the parents and teachers of children, with the hope that they may strive to understand the little ones from the viewpoint of their own too-often-forgotten childhood, keeping ever in mind the fact that they are dealing with soul-stuff.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 19th.
The Budget for 1920-21 contains the following striking features:—
(a) The rate of postage for letters, 3 ounces in weight, has been fixed at 2d. with 1d. for each additional ounce.
(b) The minimum rate for telegrams (12 words or less) is 1s.
(c) The rate of postage for newspapers, 6 ounces in weight, is 1d.
It is estimated that these changes in the rates of postage and telegrams will increase by £2,500,000 the revenue from the Post Office.
(d) The duty on spirits has been raised to 12s. 6d. per bottle, and on retail beer by 1d. a pint.
(e) The duty on wine has been doubled, and the duty on sparkling wines will be 50 per cent. ad valorem. There will be a preferential rebate of one-third of the duty on cigars imported from the Dominions and from India.
(f) The standard rate of income-tax (8s. in £1) is unchanged, but a Bill will be introduced carrying out the recommendations of the Income Tax Commission.
The exemption limit for married men will be an income of £250 per annum, and for those unmarried an income of £150 per annum.
The Excess Profits Duty has been increased to 60 per cent.
Mr. Chamberlain proposed to adopt the recommendations of the Royal Commission as regards the double income-tax and completely by similar action on their part. But anyone proposed to put into operation immediately and unconditionally the United Kingdom's share in the arrangement.
Where the Dominion rate of tax did not exceed one-half of the United Kingdom rate, the relief would be complete. This would cost the Exchequer £2,000,000 yearly.
It was proposed to introduce a new tax which might in future substitute the Excess Profits Tax, namely, the Corporation Tax of 1s. in £1 on the profits of limited liability companies.
In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of his speech on the Budget proposals, said that the realisation of the Vote of Credit increased by £21,300,000, mainly owing to unexpected large receipts from the Ministry of Shipping and of Munitions. The Floating Debt on March 31st was £100,000,000 compared with last year's £100,000,000. The worst feature of the Floating Debt was the borrowing on Ways and Means. This was the immediate cause of the inflation of credit and prices.
Although the revenue exceeded the expenditure, he was forced, in the first ten days of April, to borrow £55,000,000 from the Bank of England on the Ways and Means account. Owing to the non-renewal of the maturing Treasury Bills to the extent of £24,000,000, he was compelled to raise the Treasury Bill rate, and the Bank rate was simultaneously raised. This showed the difficulty of having an enormous Floating Debt. An urgent need was an effective remedy.
The External Debt was £1,278,000,000, showing a reduction of £20,000,000 in the course of the year. This would be further reduced by the repayment of the Anglo-French Loan of \$500,000,000. It had been decided to repay the whole loan next Autumn, without further borrowing from the United States. The effect already produced on our credit justified any sacrifice.
Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the work of the National Savings Committee which was a form of borrowing to which he was most ready to have recourse. The sale of the War Savings Certificates last year brought in £48,000,000, accounting for nearly half of the net reduction in the National Debt.
It was estimated that the revenue on the existing basis of taxation would be £1,341,500,000 and the expenditure £1,377,500,000, leaving £1,64,000,000 for the reduction of the Debt. This was insufficient. He would call on the country for generous efforts to improve the credit and lighten the future burden.
Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the expenditure on Supply Services was formidable, but the Supply Expenditure for 1918-1920 represented a reduction of nearly 60 per cent. As compared with the previous year, and the Supply Services expenditure for the current year shows a further reduction of 35 per cent. on last year. The Supply Services amounted to £1,000,000,000, to which must be added £24,000,000, partly to cover the extra cost of unemployment, and of an agreement with Australia and New Zealand as regards the Island Norden, and partly to provide further war bonuses in the public service. He must allow for applying £1,000,000,000 of the surplus of £1,64,000,000 to the reduction of debt in other forms.

before they could attack the Floating Debt.
It was estimated that the loss on the Post Office would be £1,100,000.
In addition to the increase previously noted, Mr. Chamberlain said that proposals in respect of telephone charges will be submitted to a Select Committee.
The rates on postcards and printed papers would be raised after the International Congress had fixed the foreign rate, but it is likely that postcards' rate will be 1d. and the rate for printed papers in proportion.
The Petrol Tax will be superseded by a license duty on motor vehicles, but this will not be enforceable till January. Therefore, the existing motorcar tax, and the motor spirit duty will be continued till December 31st.
The Land Value Duties will be repealed as unworkable and, practically, without any revenue.
Referring to Labourite interruptions, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Lloyd George fully concurred with the suggestions and added that the Mineral Duty will be maintained.
The Government, however, attached great importance to the State valuation of all land and buildings.
As regards spirits the profits in the trade were still unreasonable. Therefore, the duty was increased to 23 12s. 6d. proof gallon, and was estimated to increase the yield to £24,000,000 yearly. The beer duty was raised by 21 10s., a barrel, producing £20,000,000 yearly. Both increases would operate to-morrow.
Referring to the wine duties, Mr. Chamberlain said that only consideration for the Allies, specially France and Portugal, prevented a further increase but it was impossible further to increase the duties on spirits and beer and leave the wine duties would produce £4,100,000 yearly. It was estimated that the increased cigar duties would produce £200,000 in the current year.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 19th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, before prisoners were released from Monmouth prison, the following statement was read to each of them and it was not objected to:— "You are being released on parole to return to this prison, and we trust to your honour to do so." The majority of the prisoners went to hospital, and a few to their own homes. The police knew the whereabouts of each prisoner. The Irish Executive did not think that the prisoners' parole will be broken, and past experience justified the belief.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

Almost daily telegrams are received with details of the latest outrages in Ireland. Following on the sensational murder of the Sinn Féin Lord Mayor of Cork, has come news of raids of police stations and open skirmishes between the forces of the law and those who seem to think that Ireland's wrongs can be righted the quicker by a display of ferocity and frightfulness. The latest victim is another police constable who risked his life in the hands of his countrymen. Blindfolded, and ridden with bullets his body was found. The verdict of the jury appointed to enquire into the deaths of the victims of these troubles have often been commented upon. In cases there has been displayed a spirit of the greatest unfairness. For instance it is known that the jury expressed their sympathy with a man who was shot by soldiers; but not a word was said in the case of the young lieutenant who lost his life in the pursuit of his duty. Could anything be more ridiculous than the verdict the jury has returned in the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork? They have found that murder was committed with the connivance of the British Government, and find that the Premier, Lord French and other prominent people are guilty of wilful murder. That verdict is unworthy of any sane jury and just shows to what extent the human mind may be warped. It is in this way that certain sections in Ireland are making the claim for self-government.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratch on his head. You have tried all sorts of ointments but they always fail. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

KWANGTUNG CAMPHOR.

AN INTERESTING INDUSTRY.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

One of the lesser known, but not unimportant, industries carried on in the Kwangtung Province, is that of camphor production. China shares with Formosa the privilege of meeting the larger part of the world's demand for camphor, and some part of this is met by camphor exported from the North River (Camphor and Camphor wood are both brought down the West River also.) The writer has recently visited a place named Wu-shak (a station on the Canton-Hankow Railway line) where the preliminary extraction of the flowers of camphor is done. Around this portion of the country many camphor trees are found, and their products are obtained and sent down the line in considerable quantity. Such trees as are suitable for planting are sown up, and the boards exported, while the unsuitable trunks are made to give up at least some of their valuable content. The camphor plants are not only in demand at the coast for trunks and furniture, but the Chinese also use them in very great quantity for the manufacture of the large street shop signs so freely scattered about the cities. For this purpose very thick planks are required; and, indeed, those Chinese not in touch with export trade hardly conceive of a camphor plank of any dimension other than that suitable for street sign boards, namely three or four inches thick.

The extraction of camphor is carried out in a very primitive plant. Under a thatched roof of about a hundred and fifty square feet area are erected three or four native stoves of a large type, with no regular flue, and upon each is placed a still. The still consists of an iron cauldron, similar to those used in every Chinese house, surmounted by a tall vat-like wooden structure. In the top of this is an opening into which is thrown the camphor wood, chipped into fairly small fragments by manual labour, a special instrument being used for the work, half a chopper and half a gouge. Water is then poured in through a second aperture, in the side of the still, and the furnace started. From time to time water is added to ensure the chips being thoroughly wet in the cauldron, and to replace the water lost in the distilling process. From the summit of the vat runs a pipe (consisting of a large bamboo with its nodal plates removed) and this is joined to another length of the same tubing to carry the vapour (consisting of steam and camphor) vertically downwards to the side of a small tank close to the rest of the plant. In this tank are placed either four or five separate tubs, with no bottoms, and moveable lids, and the vapour is led through these in series, all the tubs being of bamboo as before. From the lid of the final tub there is an escape pipe for the water vapour remaining after the camphor has been deposited in the water. In the first tub is chiefly deposited camphor oil, but in the others the crude flowers of camphor are condensed, with a varying proportion of the oil.

The stills are kept going more or less incessantly, the tubs being opened every few days to remove the condensed material. The cauldron is cleaned when the tubs are opened, and immediately restocked with the chips.
The oil produced fetches, about, forty cents a catty here, and the camphor about one dollar fifty cents. This product is fairly white, but contains quite a lot of the oil. The makers hang up a linen bag and fill it up with the flowers, allowing them to drain off oil by means of the oil's own weight combined with the pressure of the bagful of flowers. Even as sold, much oil remains in the camphor.

To one totally unacquainted with this particular item of chemical manufacture as carried on at home by modern methods the principle would appear to be sound enough, but as so frequently in China it is the application which is faulty. The vapour merely passing over, and not through, the water must surely contain some recoverable camphor even at the end of this series of tubs. And without question the chips withdrawn from the "retort" still contain sufficient camphor to make their nature easily detectable. Little if any camphor is lost by condensation in the main bamboo tubes, because these become exceedingly hot, even on their outer surface, and that where exposed to the air and rain. (Rain was falling at one still visited, and each drop immediately fizzled off as steam where it touched the hot bamboo.)

The apparatus is simple and would appear to be quite cheap in erection, so that when the suitable camphor trees in a locality are exhausted the still might be removed, thus avoiding heavy charges for carriage of raw material.
The proposed regulations for the control of foreign pilots on the Lower Yangtze, Wusung to Hankow, which has been amended has been again submitted to the Consular Board, and it is hoped that they will be brought into force at an early date. Your Committee considered it necessary to take up this important

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual general meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce was held on April 13 at the rooms of the Chamber, Yuen-mingyuen Road, when Mr. E. C. Richards presided, supported by Messrs. L. Bridon, A. Brooke Smith, H. E. Campbell, R. McE. Dalgleish, C. G. S. Mackie and M. Nodaira, Committee, and M. G. Beck, Secretary.
The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—
The report for the year ending December 31, 1919, has been in your hands for some time, and I will refer to some of the principal matters which have been brought before the Committee.

THE CUSTOMS JETTY.
The Customs authorities approached your Committee for their views regarding the proposed rebuilding of the Customs Jetty and your Committee were of unanimous opinion that the extension of the existing shed for the examination of passengers' baggage was most necessary, the present accommodation being inadequate for the large number of passengers arriving at this port, and it is hoped that when the Customs Jetty is being re-built some provision will be made for the convenience of those wishing to meet their friends on the arrival or departure of the liners instead of as at present being obliged to stand out in the open in all kinds of weather.

In view of the Customs property at Yangtszepoo adjoining Lay Road, about 23 miles down the river, being developed, your Committee further recommended that in order to meet the future development of the passenger traffic by the large steamers which anchor at Wusung, a wharf with a frontage sufficient to accommodate at least two tenders together with adequate and up-to-date accommodation for landing and embarking passengers and for the examination of baggage should be constructed there, when the extension of the Customs Jetty has become too congested.

It must not be overlooked that in addition to the passengers who are arriving at and leaving from this port, there is a large number of through passengers who also come to Shanghai for the day, and with the return to more normal conditions of shipping, the passenger traffic will rapidly increase.

LAUNCH AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.
Your Committee also drew the attention of the Customs authorities to the present very congested state of the jetties at the Bund and recommended that steps should be taken to improve the landing accommodation, launches lying frequently two or three deep causing risk of accident to passengers.

This matter is receiving the attention of the Authorities.

SUGGESTED REBUILDING OF CUSTOMS HOUSE.

With reference to the proposed rebuilding of the Customs House, your Committee were of the opinion that on account of the increased shipping which is taking place in the lower section of the harbour, a Customs examination station should be opened forthwith at the Customs property at Lay Road, and it was pointed out that this additional station would not only relieve the congestion at the Customs Jetty, but would greatly facilitate the handling of cargo. Your Committee considered that when the proposed Station had been working for some time, they would be in a better position to express an opinion on the question of rebuilding the Customs House.

CARGOES AND INVOICES.

The thanks of the Chamber are due to Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, for the great assistance he has given to merchants by enabling them to pass their cargo through the Customs prior to the receipt of the documents relating to it, which were frequently late in arriving on account of the regular mail services not having yet been resumed since the war. This concession was, however, withdrawn in October last, when it was expected that the mails would have arrived with more regularity. Importers are therefore experiencing the continued late arrival of their documents.

PORT DEVELOPMENT.

During the year there has been a good deal of activity on the part of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in the investigation as to the development of the harbour which was recommended in the 1918 special report has been actually commenced. The cost was estimated at £1,350,000 and the results are to be submitted to an international committee of engineers appointed through the Whangpoo Conservancy Consultative Board.

PILOTAGE SERVICE.
Your Committee approved of the amendments to the Shanghai pilotage service which had been recommended by the Pilot Board for the improvement of the service.

The proposed regulations for the control of foreign pilots on the Lower Yangtze, Wusung to Hankow, which has been amended has been again submitted to the Consular Board, and it is hoped that they will be brought into force at an early date. Your Committee considered it necessary to take up this important

TEN KNIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

Ten little Lodgemen went out to dine.
A cocktail killed a Maccabee, and then there were nine.
Nine little Lodgemen, drinking to their fate.
Down went an Old Odd Fellow, then there were eight.
Eight little Lodgemen thought they were in heaven.
A fizz killed a Knight of Honour, then there were seven.
Seven little Lodgemen, playing funny tricks.
Another caught a Red Man, then there were six.
Six little Lodgemen, trying to booze and thrive.
The next round fixed a Woodman, then there were five.
Five little Lodgemen—the others on the floor.
A Pathfinder gives up the ghost, then there were four.
Four little Lodgemen, on a lovely spree.
A Mason got his habit on, and then there were three.
Three little Lodgemen, sitting around the brew.
Away rolled a Pythian, then there were two.
Two little Lodgemen, pretty near done.
An Eagle couldn't stand the pace, then there was one.
One little Lodgeman, drinking all alone.
He was an Elk, and he took the whole punch home.
—W. H.

question and they have been informed that every effort is being made by the telegraph companies to improve their service.

WHARFAGE DUES.

The question of increased wharfage dues which the Shanghai Municipal Council wished to be collected on treasure, silk, and tea remains in abeyance.

The correspondence on the subject between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Commissioner of Customs has already appeared in the Municipal Gazette.

The question of increasing the wharfage dues on all cargo will be taken up again by the incoming Council.

SHORTAGE OF THE DOLLAR.

We have referred in the report to the shortage of dollars in Shanghai on several occasions last year, which created restrictions which might easily have led to panic and serious disturbance to trade.

Fortunately the representations which we and several other bodies made to the Chinese Government through the Diplomatic Body had the effect of directing the output of the Nanking Mint to Shanghai and the situation towards the end of the year became nearly normal, though dollars remained at a considerable premium.

Since then we have given our support to the recommendations of the British Chamber of Commerce that a mint should be established in Shanghai open to the public for the exchange of dollars and half dollars, but we have also endorsed the opinion of the Foreign Exchange Bankers that foreign supervision in the proposed Mint must be a necessary prelude to the abandonment of sycee.

RIVER POLICE.

Since the closing of the report your Committee have taken up with the Customs Authorities the question of improving the present River Police which, in view of the increased shipping trade of the port, is quite inadequate both in men and in the equipment of motor or steam launches, and it is hoped that the necessary steps will be taken to improve at the earliest possible date the policing of the river so as to meet the growing requirements of the Port.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHAMBER.

The membership of the Chamber in 1914 excluding 25 German and 2 Austrian firms was 118 against 95. The chairman referred last year in his speech to the effect the war had on the work of the Chamber, but during the past year the regular meetings of the Committee have been resumed, and the report which has been issued gives you particulars of the activity of the Chamber.

The Chamber which was formed in 1847 was reconstituted in 1893, and it is most important that this international body representing all sectional interests and whose duties are to deal with all questions affecting the general trade of the port should receive every support from the business community here. Your Committee trust that the present year will see a large increase in the membership of the Chamber.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, which, on being seconded by Mr. A. Brooke Smith, was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Gavin Campbell, seconded by Mr. C. W. Bewick, the following gentlemen were elected to serve upon the committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. B. D. F. Beith, L. Bridon, H. E. Campbell, R. McE. Dalgleish, Harold Dollar, E. F. Mackay, C. G. S. Mackie, M. Nodaira, E. O. Richards and G. H. Stitt.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and outgoing committee, proposed by Mr. E. F. Mackay, brought the meeting to a close.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets &c., in our cold stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months.

For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

WAR-FORTUNES LEVY FEASIBLE.

REVENUE REPORT.

Board of Inland Revenue were instructed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to report to the Select Committee on the question of a tax on war-fortunes exactly as if they were resorting to him, and they have in fact done so. Their report, which was presented to the Select Committee is exactly the same kind of practical detailed report on how far it can be done, and how to do it that they would prepare for a Chancellor of the Exchequer who wanted to include the tax in his Budget.

Their estimate of the total increase of wealth since the beginning of the war, or rather the total increase of capital in pounds sterling, is £4,180,000,000. It really seems as if this figure alone would settle the question and the tax must come, for with all abatements it should mean at least £1,000,000,000 towards the reduction of the debt.

The report deals entirely with the practicality of a duty on war-fortunes, and their judgment on that is summed up in the statement that the information can be got and evasion can be prevented, but that it will be more difficult than with any tax that has ever been imposed before.

ABATEMENTS FOR SAVINGS.

It is suggested that, in the first instance, the assessment should be made on individuals and should take as its basis a simple comparison of the capital owned on each of two dates, one immediately before the war and the other immediately after the increase to be the sum ranking for taxation. After that abatements could be made to meet the various cases where a war levy would not be just or expedient. Allowances, for example, are suggested to reward special efforts at war saving, and the Board think that the best method would probably be to combine a graduated scale of duty with a tax-free allowance for special savings. In the case of husband and wife it is suggested that the income-tax principle should be followed and that the joint increase of wealth should be assessed as one, with allowances for children in the case of the smaller fortunes.

As to modes of payment, whether by lump sum or instalment, the report recommends both, with a discount for prompt lump-sum payments. Payment should be accepted in cash, Government stock, or approved securities.

In considering the discount on lump-sum payments, it is pointed out that this would depend on how far lump-sum payments would be desirable in view of their effect on the money market. It is probably with an eye on the money market also that the report, if my information is correct, goes a little further than one would expect it to go in recommending that the proceeds of the duty should be earmarked for the reduction of debt. In itself that would hardly seem a question for the Board of Inland Revenue, being one mainly of political policy. But it is possible that the Board may have this in mind.

THE EXEMPTION LIMIT: PENALTIES.

In collecting the duty in, let us say, gilt-edged securities it would be implied that the Treasury would realise these securities as soon as possible. The unloading of a large quantity of stock on the market at once would tend to lower the market price of these stocks. But if the cash realised were used entirely for buying up War Loan and cancelling it, the Government, while throwing stock on the market, would at the same time be throwing fluid capital on the market seeking investment to exactly the same value—or, to put it more simply, the man whose War Loan stock was bought out would put it into the other safe securities put on to the market at the same time. The Government, as at one and the same time both seller of stock and buyer of securities, and raising the price of securities and the two operations would roughly cancel each other, keeping the market pretty stable.

The report again follows Mr. Sydney Arnold's scheme for a general capital levy by placing upon the taxpayer himself the obligation to give notice of his liability, failure to do so to be punished as for evasion. Limited companies, it is suggested, should be

H. C. L. IN CEYLON.

A Committee has been enquiring into the cost of living as affecting the Government Service, and came to the following:

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

As a result of its inquiries, the Committee is unanimously of opinion that the relief granted by the existing scale of temporary increases is quite inadequate to meet the increase in the general cost of living. The Committee also obtained evidence as to the proportion in which the different items of increased expenditure are distributed over a Government servant's legitimate and necessary expenditure, and has come to the following general conclusions:—

(a) In the case of officers drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 and under, the price of food should be regarded as having advanced by 100 per cent. beyond that prevailing prior to 1914.

(b) In the case of officers drawing a salary of over Rs. 3,000 the increase should be put at 60 per cent.

(c) House rent throughout the Island may be regarded as having increased by 55 per cent. over the pre-war figure.

(d) The cost of clothing generally has increased as much as 178 per cent. in the case of cloths used by persons of the poor class, while clothing of European pattern, such as is worn by most clerks and members of the higher grades of the Public Service, has increased from 82 per cent. to 101 per cent. in price.

7. In considering the form any relief granted should take, the following considerations have been kept prominently in mind:—

(1) That at the present time, while all classes and grades are feeling acutely the strain of enhanced prices, the difficulty in the case of the poorer, and more particularly the labour classes is mainly to be attributed to the present high cost of rice.

(2) That the lower paid are in proportion more adversely affected than the higher paid employees.

(3) That increases granted by way of temporary relief invariably tend to crystallize into permanent additions to pay and that in the case of those whose staple food is rice, a standard of pay based on the present price of rice would become excessive should the price of rice fall.

(4) That any increase in Government rates of pay will directly affect the rates of mercantile and private firms.

(5) That the proposals of the Committee for relief must be such as can be met out of current revenue.

8. In view of the above considerations, the Committee recommends that:—
(a) The lowest paid employees should receive the highest percentage of increase, ranging from 44 per cent. in the case of those drawing Rs. 780 per annum to 95 per cent. in the case of those drawing Rs. 120 per annum; but in view of the considerations set out in paragraph 7 (1) and (5) above, a proportion of this percentage should be represented by a special rice allowance of 15 cents per working day, which will be subject to variation in accordance with the controlled or standard price of rice to be fixed from time to time by Government as shown in the rice allowance table but shall in no case exceed 15 cents per diem.

asked to supplement the returns they already make as to their shareholders. The report recommends that the exemption limit should be a capital of £5,000. A lower limit would not be practicable. In graduation it is suggested that both the amount of the increase and the percentage should be taken into account. For instance, the duty might be 40 per cent. on an increase of up to £50,000 and 60 per cent. above, to be increased to 45 and 65 per cent. respectively where the total fortune after the war stands at more than £250,000. An alternative system could be a 40 per cent. duty on a 50 per cent. increase of capital, and a 60 per cent. increase of capital, and a 60 per cent. duty on more than 50 per cent. increase.

The report estimates that on one scale the tax would yield £900,000,000, and on the other £1,000,000,000.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	£1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year
or shorter periods at rates which will be
quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKETT
Manager.
Hongkong, January 1, 1890.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
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PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

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Continents, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1912.

AND OTHERS APPEARING AS AMEN WILL BE
quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, November 1, 1918

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. TEUGER, due here Apr. 22 from Europe, and sail for Yokohama via Tsingtao, Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe, Apr. 24.

The s.s. PRIMA, due here April 23rd from Europe, and sail for Delat via Shanghai, Chiofo and Taku April 24.

The s.s. LAERTES, due here Apr. 28 from Europe and sail for Shanghai Apr. 29.

The s.s. EURYADES, due here May 1st from Europe and sail for Japan via Tsingtao May 2.

The s.s. TYDEUS, due here May 1st from Europe and sail for Japan via Shanghai May 2.

The s.s. IDOMENEUS, due here May 12th, and sail for Shanghai May 13.

The s.s. TEIRANIAS, due here May 16th, and sail for Shanghai May 17.

The s.s. TALITHYBIUS, due here May 25th, and sail for Japan, May 26.

The s.s. HELIXUS, due here May 27th, and sail for Japan via Shanghai, May 28.

The s.s. AGAPENOR, due here May 31st, and sail for Japan, June 1.

The s.s. PAE LING, due here June 9th, and sail for Japan, June 10.

The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 12th, and sail for Shanghai, June 13.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. VENEZUELA, left San Francisco Apr. 3, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, May 12.

The s.s. ECUADOR, leaves San Francisco May 1st, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, June 9.

The s.s. IXION, leaves Seattle June 14th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe, and Manila, July 19.

The s.s. PROTOSILAUS, left Seattle July 3rd, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila August 7.

The s.s. TYNDARUS, leaves Seattle Aug. 4th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila, Sept. 8.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. PROTOSILAUS, leaves Manila May 7 and is due here May 9.

The s.s. TYNDARUS, leaves Manila June 11th and is due here June 13th and leaves for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, June 15.

The s.s. IXION, leaves Manila July 17th and is due here July 19th, sailing for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, July 23.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. ST. ALBANS, leaves Kobe Apr. 20 and is due here via Yokohama, Apr. 22.

The s.s. NORE, leaves Yokohama Apr. 14 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai Apr. 25.

The s.s. PELEUS, leaves Yokohama Apr. 16 and is due here via Shanghai Apr. 25, sailing for Liverpool via Singapore Apr. 28.

The s.s. AJAX, leaves Yokohama April 12th, due here via Kobe and Shanghai, April 25th, and sail for Liverpool via Manila, Singapore, Genoa and Marseilles April 28.

The s.s. NELEUS, leaves Yokohama May 2nd, and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai, June 7th, and sail for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, via Singapore, May 6.

The s.s. KREYUN, leaves Yokohama Apr. 24 and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai May 9.

The s.s. SIENIOR, leaves Yokohama Apr. 24 and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai May 10th, and sail for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, via Singapore, May 11.

The s.s. RHESUS, leaves Yokohama Apr. 24 and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai May 10, sailing for London May 11.

The s.s. TELEMACHUS, leaves Yokohama May 6 and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai May 23.

The s.s. TALITHYBIUS, leaves Yokohama June 15th, due here via Kobe and Shanghai, Jun 9th and sail for Liverpool, via Manila, Singapore, Genoa and Marseilles, June 29.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.

The s.s. NANCY MOLLER, Brit., 666 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Sangster, Moller & Co., B.H.

The s.s. BENICUECH, Brit., 1,670 tons, from Singapore, Capt. J. H. Mason, G.L. & Co., Kowloon.

The s.s. KASHIMA MARU, Jap., 1,473 tons, from Chin Wan Tao, Capt. Sakaguchi, K. & Co., B.H.

The s.s. HOPSANG, Brit., 1,350 tons, from Hongkong, Capt. Ferguson, J. M. & Co., B.H.

The s.s. TITAN, Brit., 5,730 tons, from Vladivostok, Capt. Yardwood, B. & S., A.I.

The s.s. IXION, Brit., 5,320 tons, from Kobe, Capt. E. Inkster, B. & S., A.I.

CLEARANCES.

April 22.

The s.s. NANCY MOLLER, (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for Canton at 3 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. SUSHU MARU, (Jap.), cleared to-day and will sail for Takao via Amoy via Swatow at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. HWAHUN, (Chi.), cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. TITAN, (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for Liverpool via Singapore and Fort at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

The s.s. LAKE FARMINGDALE, (Amer.), Capt. P. Diaz, Agents P. M. S. S. Co., left for Madras via Saigon and Straits to-day.

The s.s. TANGANG, (Brit.), Capt. Ritchie, Agents J. M. & Co., left for Haiphong via Hothow to-day.

The s.s. DRUPAR, (Norw.), Capt. Olsen, Agents Thorsen & Co., left for Wuhu to-day.

The s.s. LUTHERIA, (Amer.), Capt. Decker, Agents P. M. S. S. Co., left for San Francisco via Shanghai to-day.

TRADE MARK CASE WITHDRAWN.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. L. Denny mentioned the case in which Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., sued the Wah Loong firm for infringing their "star" trade mark, in connection with some cotton piece goods sold by the defendant firm. Counsel asked for permission to withdraw the summons, explaining that the defendants have undertaken to make a suitable apology in the Chinese newspapers, to destroy all the labels in their possession, and not to use them in future. The defendants have also paid the costs of the action. His Worship agreed, and the summons was dismissed.

DILWARA SAILS FOR INDIA.

The s.s. Dilwara, 5,400 tons, of the Peninsula and Oriental Line, left port yesterday at noon bound for Bombay via Singapore and Colombo. At the office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., the Hongkong Agents, it was reported that the ship is fully booked with first class and second class passengers.

The following Hongkong passengers left on the Dilwara:

Mr. V. Lourenco, Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and 4 children, Mr. P. Pahlajrai, Mr. J. L. Noronha, Lieut. P. A. Clanson, Mr. V. T. Smith, Mr. Kar, Mr. J. Fitzgerald, Corp. J. E. Woodfield, Corp. H. Theobald, Private W. E. Cox, Private E. C. Cook, Private J. Moin, Private Wardale, Private C. E. Vincent, Private J. Newell, Private J. Robertson, Mr. D. Aldas, Sergt. J. Simmona, Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Sydney Smith, Private A. Vickers, Private J. Sahay, Mr. Paul, Miss W. I. Propper, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. D. Balchand, Mr. J. W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Seedorf, Mr. and Mrs. S. Miwa, Mr. J. Shealy, Mr. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lowry.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's timetables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptometer order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Corns Peel Off Painlessly

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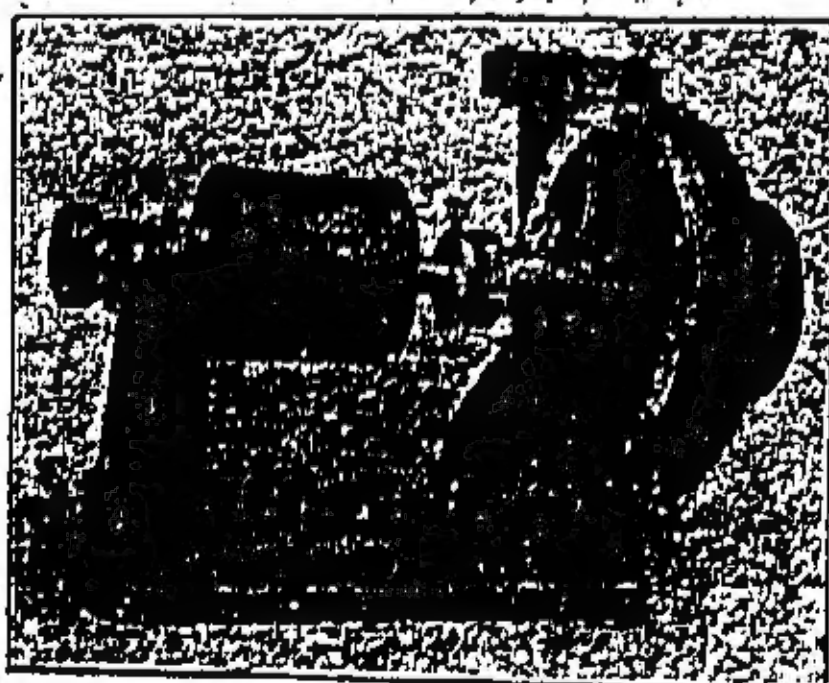
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INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.
Shanghai—Per TEAN.
THURSDAY, April 22.
Shanghai—Per KWELLIN.
SATURDAY, April 24.
U.S.A., Japan and Manila—Per SUWA MARU.
Shanghai and Japan—Per YOKOHAMA MARU.

MONDAY, April 26.
Straits—Per KITANO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.
Saigon—Per HWAHUN, 6 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hothow and Haiphong—Per SONG MA, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 22.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dharmabadi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per RHESUS, Registration 12.15 p.m. Letters 1.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 23.
Straits, Amoy and Fochow—Per MORIALTA, Noon.

SUNDAY, April 25.
Straits, Amoy and Fochow via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI and North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI and North China—Per SUWA MARU, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 27.
HUA, 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO MARU, 10 a.m.

SWATOW, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAI-LOONG, Noon.

AMOI, Shanghai and North China—Per SIANTUNG, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 29.
Shanghai and North China—Per SIN-KIANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 30.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND—Per NIKKO MARU, Registration 5.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dharmabadi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TAMBORA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SWATOW, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAICING, 11 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 2.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—Per SUWA MARU, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 4.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The F. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Lake Fielding left Singapore on the 16th inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, April 23.

The F. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Montague arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst. and is expected here on the 24th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru (Australian Line) left Kobe for this port via Manila on the 16th April and may be expected here on the 24th inst.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Asia, arrived Yokohama on the 16th April, left there on the 17th April, and is due at Vancouver on the 28th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 20th March and is expected here on the 28th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tama Maru (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Bangkok and Singapore, on the 8th April and is expected here on the 28th April.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Burma arrived at Yokohama on the 20th April, left there 21st April and is due at Kobe on the 22nd April and is due at Hongkong 1st May daylight.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Totsu Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 12th April and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kotori Maru (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Putang and Singapore on the 13th April and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Toyo Maru No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Bangkok and Singapore on the 15th April and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April and is expected here on the 18th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Empress of Japan (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 10th April and is expected here on the 22nd May.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET SUPER SEASON

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE FOURTH BIG PROGRAMME.

Three first-class attractions in one bill!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his fourth Million Dollar Comedy

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MABEL NORMAND

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The Denniston Players

IN

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

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REYNOLDS DENNISTON

TUESDAY, 27th.—The after-the-war comedy of demobilization.

"CIVILIAN CLOTHES."

WEDNESDAY, 28th.—The vivid Vital Drama of Real Life

"THE THIRD DEGREE."

THURSDAY, 29th.—The greatest play produced during the last decade. The play that ran for 18 months in London under the title of "UNCLE SAM."

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES."

FRIDAY, 30th.—The most compelling play ever penned by the master-mind of the playwright.

"THE ACQUITTAL."

SATURDAY, 1st.—The Force of Furies, one continual scream.

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